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SOUTH VIET NAM In Struggle

CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION

5th Year
No
107
August 2
1971

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2 - NOV 29
Copy 1971

Nothing Is More Precious Than Independence and Freedom

Holding firm their rifles, rushing forward!

we are determined to fight and to completely defeat the U.S. aggressors!

Editorial of the paper **Giai Phong** *(Liberation)*
Central organ of the SVN NFL

SEVENTEEN years have gone by since the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam. During that length of time, the US imperialists have been ceaselessly challenging the sacred national rights of the Vietnamese people and piling up heinous crimes of aggression and war unknown in history against our people. But those years were also years in which our entire people upheld our ancestors' tradition of undauntedness and the nation's revolutionary heroism. They were years of our people's unity in their very valiant struggle against the US aggressors, years repleted with splendid successes. With the all-round war waged by our entire people against the US imperialist aggressors and with their resplendent exploits which are matchless in history, our people have established before mankind an eloquent historic reality, a shining truth of our time, namely a country with neither a vast territory nor a large population but united, courageous and having a sound line of struggle has defeated many big imperialists and is defeating the US imperialist aggressors, the perfidious and well armed ringleader of imperialism.

As early as 1954, our venerated President Ho Chi Minh already pointed out: "The US imperialists are the principal enemy of world peace. They are not only the principal enemy of the world's peoples but they are becoming the principal and immediate enemy of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples." The secret document of the Pentagon confirmed that the US imperialists had left no stone unturned to carry out their dark aggressive designs upon our country, blatantly trampled underfoot the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, rigged up in Saigon a client administration, unleashed a "special war" then a "local war" against our people with the intention to permanently partition our country, turn South Viet Nam into their new-type colony and military base, hinder the development of the revolution in South Viet Nam, and use South Viet Nam as a "spring-board" to attack the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, suppress the national liberation movements in Indochina and Asia, and sabotage peace and security in the world.

THE Vietnamese people, bringing into full play their tradition of undaunted struggle and their position of continual offensive, have foiled one after another all the US imperialists' strategies and tactics. No force can prevent the rising revolutionary movements for national independence, peace, democracy and social progress in various countries.

Nixon came to power at a time when the US imperialists were sustaining heavy setbacks in Viet Nam as well as in the world. After

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SOUTH VIET NAM TOWNSFOLK UP AGAINST COOKED ELECTIONS

THE People's Movement against Electoral Fraud came into existence in Saigon on July 7. Set up after the passing of an undemocratic "electoral law" tabled by Nguyen Van Thieu's supporters to ensure his success in the coming elections, it is a broad movement involving wide popular segments of various political complexions and religious creeds, aimed at denouncing and halting fraudulent manœuvres by Nguyen Van Thieu's faction in the presidential and the Lower House elections. The PMEF consists of more than 20 Saigon political, religious, professional and other mass organizations. Officers and men of the Saigon army, high-ranking officials and MPs are also in its ranks. It is spreading rapidly not only in Saigon but in many cities and provincial towns such as Hue, Da Nang, Da Lat, Can Tho, Qui Nhon and Vinh Long.

Right after its emergence, the PMEF issued a manifesto stigmatizing the administration's repeated repression, deportation and persecution of opposition members, its prevention of a democratic life for the population and unwarranted seizures of newspapers. The document pointed out that "the present administration is but an instrument for the United States government to carry on this unjust war," that the latter "supports it and helps it rig elections to put in office incapable representatives, their agents who make no scrupule to sell out their conscience and national interests."

Member organizations of the PMEF have launched successful drives. Young people and university and middle-school students of the "Committee for the Defence of Our Fellow-Countrymen's Right To Live" in Saigon go along busy streets and from one to another bus stop, market place, labourers' quarters, distributing leaftlets and denounced, through loudspeakers, the US intention of maintaining in power dictators and traitors by means of the next elections. With the townsfolk's help those young activists hold gatherings for everyone to voice his view about the country's present situation. The Saigon Students' General Association has resumed its "Talking to Our Countrymen" campaign on a larger scale against the atrocities committed by the US and the Thieu administration, and also for the people to expose their deceptive attempts to keep Thieu in power for another term. In virtually all US-Saigon-controlled areas, committees to record popular desiderata have come into being. In Thua Thien province and Hue, "Committees for the Defence of Justice" poll the people's opinions and at the same time help them devise plans and concrete measures to thwart schemes and frauds of Thieu's faction.

Meanwhile, the "Committee against Fraudulent Elections" has been recently founded by Thieu's opponents at the An Quang Pagoda, Saigon. Presided over by a lawyer, Tran Ngoc Lieng, the CFE says it will "combat rigged elections, for previous ones had imposed on our country corrupt leaders caring only for their own interests." It demands that Thieu withdraw from the race and that "the United States government liquidate the machine it has put at the disposal of the present authorities." The CFE urges armymen and officials of the Saigon regime not to vote for Thieu in October.

Notwithstanding systematic repression—seizure, fining, prosecution, banning—Saigon press has not ceased baring the Thieu faction's election tricks. Wrote *Hoa Binh* (Peace) on May 25, "In spite of the unanimous criticism of the press, Mr Thieu's slavish agents shamelessly resort to manoeuvres, threats and bribery to have provision 7, article 10 (of the electoral law—*Ed.*) retained."

Progressive press has become a forum for the people and opposition forces in the battle against cooked elections. It bares Washington's hand operating behind the scene in all Saigon electoral farces, unmasks Thieu as a US lackey, and exposes his deceptive moves in the provinces. It reflects more and more clearly the earnest desire of all social sections to see an end to American aggression, the withdrawal of all US troops, and freedom for the Vietnamese people to decide themselves their own destiny. The daily *Tin Sang* (Morning News) on June 21 warned, "A gloomy prospect is in front of the Vietnamese people, but confronted with a critical situation in which they are deprived of their democratic rights, they should naturally rise up to abolish an artificial order which has been keeping them so long in fetters."

To cope with the mounting mass movement, Nguyen Van Thieu and company are stopping at no mean trick to crack down on, or buy over, his adversaries. But heir to rich fighting experience and knowing how to unite on a broad basis under slogans answering to the urgent aspirations of all segments, the South Vietnamese people will be discouraged by no scheme, however cunning and vicious, of the traitor Nguyen Van Thieu.

AI THI

we are determined...

(Continued from page 1)

the bankruptcy of a series of "doctrines" and "strategies" advocated by Truman, Kennedy, etc., the "Nixon doctrine" was born in the conditions of the US imperialists' weakness and all-round crisis. It is the US counter-revolutionary global strategy of relying on the military strength of the US and opposing regional counter-revolutionary forces to the people's movements in these regions, to sow division among various countries and to set one section against another in an attempt to put out the revolution there.

The US "Vietnamization of the war" policy in South Viet Nam constitutes the main point and key plan of the "Nixon doctrine" in Asia which is aimed at continuing and expanding the US war of aggression and maintaining US neo-colonialist domination.

In more than two years in power, Nixon has stopped at no crimes to bring to fruition "Vietnamization." Especially, since early 1971, Nixon has stepped up "Vietnamization" with the most brutal methods and at the same time enlarged the war to Cambodia and Laos and continued the bombardments against many areas in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in the hope of winning a position of strength albeit in a losing posture, generating a turning point in favour of the US. Nixon's designs are extremely vicious. But the more the US aggressors escalate, the heavier setbacks they suffer. Standing side by side with our Northern fellow-countrymen, closely coordinating with the armed forces and peoples in Cambodia and Laos, our armed forces and people in South Viet Nam have ceaselessly dealt stunning blows at the US "Vietnamization of the war" policy. The strategic formula "Saigon infantry plus US fire power" of this policy is going bankrupt. The Saigon troops with the massive support and coordination of the US troops have repeatedly sustained heavy setbacks not only on the Highway 9 — Southern Lao front, in Northeastern Cambodia and Snuol, but also in the High Plateaux, Quang Tri, Thua Thien, Binh Long and Tay Ninh provinces and Central Trung Bo (Central Viet Nam). Big annihilation blows were dealt at the Saigon troops in the first 6 months of this year. Since the debacle on the Highway 9 — Southern Lao front, things have been going from bad to worse for them.

Along with assault on the US - Saigon mobile main forces, the South Vietnamese Armed Forces and people have relentlessly intercepted the enemy "pacification" forces, frustrating step by step their "pacification" program. With closely combined offensives and uprisings, they have overrun many enemy positions, wiped out many cruel agents and destroyed a great number of "strategic hamlets," and at the same time hampered the "upgrading" of para military forces into regular forces, and forcible conscription. Though the US imperialists and their agents have resorted to various brutal and cunning tricks, they have been unable to strengthen the quisling administration and stabilize the situation in the rural areas in South Viet Nam.

GREAT military successes have strongly stimulated political actions. Never before has the urban people's anti-US movement become so ebullient as at present. They have been strongly opposing US aggression in Viet Nam, "Vietnamization," and urging the total withdrawal of US troops and troops of other countries in the US camp from South Viet Nam. Also in the urban centres there has emerged a widespread popular protest against the bellicose ruling group led by Nguyen Van Thieu and against his fascist moves to secure re-election in the coming election which is intended by the US as a figleaf to retain Thieu as a tool for the realization of "Vietnamization." It has been waged in coordination with the drive for better living conditions and democratic rights. The steady political upsurge in the cities and the great military gains have continuously driven the Saigon administration deeper into a position of weakness and isolation and aggravated its dissensions and decay.

Internationally, the world peoples' front of solidarity with the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples in their struggle against the US aggressors has been vigorously expanding. In various countries, movements for an end to US war of aggression, the pull-out of all US troops and troops of its satellite countries from South Viet Nam and a serious US response to the 7-point peace initiative of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam have been initiated.

The ultimate triumph of the South Vietnamese people and the people throughout the country has become transparent while is left in no doubt the US imperialists' and their henchmen's final failure.

However, the Nixon clique remains unchanged in its nature. The cornered beast is wildly squirming. Nixon continues to cling to his stubborn and aggressive stance, trying his hardest to implement "Vietnamization" in South Viet Nam, pursuing his dream of gaining a position of strength on the battlefield. The US imperialists have been stepping up impress and promoting para-military forces into regular forces. They have made great efforts to bolster and modernize the Saigon army. They have been feverishly pushing up their "rural pacification" program and preparing fraudulent elections to keep in power the traitor Nguyen Van Thieu, their agent. Meanwhile, their aircraft including strategic bombers B.52 have been bombing many areas of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, creating a new tension in the Demilitarized Zone. In Cambodia, they have been trying to build up the Lon Nol army and use it as a tool against the revolutionary movement of the Khmer people, and repeatedly attacking the liberated areas. In Laos, they have been actively backing and instigating the Vang Pao bandits to mount inroads in the Plain of Jars, and prodding Prince Souvanna Phouma to reject the just and sensible peace proposals put forth by the Lao Patriotic Front.

AT the Paris Conference on Viet Nam they have been doing their level best to shun a meaningful response to the fair and reasonable seven-point peace offer of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

On the other hand, the Nixon administration has been intensifying its diplomatic manoeuvres in the hope of pressurizing Viet Nam into accepting a solution on its terms.

Nixon is at the end of his tether, and consequently of his wits. One may ask him: Where is the costly and dishonourable war taking place? Where are the US aggressors sustaining bitter reverses? Why is the American society torn asunder? Why has Nixon been driven ever deeper into the tunnel? There is only one answer to these questions: in Viet Nam and Indochina, and because of US aggression there.

Therefore, to extricate themselves from their present predicament, the US imperialists must end their war of aggression, withdraw all US troops and troops of other countries in the US camp from South Viet Nam, stop shoring up the fire-eating junta headed by Thieu. This is the only way out in safety and with honour which has been opened by the seven-point peace initiative of the RSVN PRG.

THE South Vietnamese people, the entire Vietnamese people who are in a position to defeat the US aggressors have the decisive say in the settlement of the situation in South Viet Nam. The destiny of Viet Nam must be decided by the Vietnamese people themselves. The Vietnamese people have for a quarter century been resolutely battling for their right to shape their own future. The adherence to independence and self-reliance, the determination to fight and to win, the spirit of revolutionary offensive, the militant solidarity of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples and international sympathy and support are decisive factors of the successes of the South Vietnamese people and the peoples in the three Indochinese countries. Nothing can shake their iron will. However, wicked and cunning Nixon's tricks may be, he cannot alter the course of things.

Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. *The South Vietnamese people, holding firm their guns, are resolved to fight and to defeat the US imperialist aggressors, to completely liberate the South, defend the North and achieve the ultimate reunification of their country, as a contribution to the common effort of the world's peoples against US - led imperialism. More deeply than ever before, the South Viet Nam armed forces and people engrave on their hearts the following words of great President Ho Chi Minh: "So long as a single aggressor remains in our country we must fight on to sweep him away."*

With an independent, sovereign, judicious and creative line, with the strength of the people's unity and the heroic People's Liberation Armed Forces and the support, encouragement and assistance of the progressive people all over the world, we shall certainly win total victory over the US aggressors.

THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE ARE MASTERS OF THEIR OWN FATE

RSVN Foreign Ministry's Statement on the Geneva Agreements Anniversary.

THE Vietnamese people's valiant and successful resistance war against the French colonialists and US interventionists led to the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements which have recognized Viet Nam's independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

However, the US — the imperialist ringleader who had helped the French colonialists invade the three Indochinese countries — has in the past 17 years repeatedly sabotaged the Geneva Agreements in a systematic and serious manner, with a view to realizing the scheme to turn South Viet Nam into a new-type colony and military base of the US, and perpetuate the division of Viet Nam. It has installed in South Viet Nam a dictatorial and fascist lackey administration to serve as a tool for the carrying out of US neo-colonialism, massively committed to South Viet Nam over half a million American expeditionary troops, and nearly a hundred thousand other foreign troops in the US camp, together with different kinds of modern weapons and war means, and with the cooperation of over half a million puppet troops for the most brutal aggressive colonial war in history against the South Vietnamese people.

In an attempt to isolate and stamp out the South Vietnamese people's patriotic struggle, the US imperialists openly waged an air and naval war of destruction upon the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, stepped up the war of aggression against Laos and Cambodia and expanded the war to the whole of Indochina.

They have grossly challenged the fundamental national rights of the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia and seriously undermined peace in Indochina, Asia and the rest of the world.

For the sake of independence and freedom of the Fatherland, the just cause of the Indochinese peoples and peace in Asia and the world as a whole, the South Vietnamese people, united in a steel-like bloc, bringing into play the national tradition of indomitableness, and fearless of sacrifices and hardships, have risen up to wage the second holy resistance war this time against US aggression, for national salvation. In the light of the sound political and military line of the National Front for Liberation, the South Vietnamese people, with the co-ordination of their blood kin in the North and the great support and assistance of brothers and friends in the five continents, have recorded one success after another, toppled the Ngo Dinh Diem lackey administration, and defeated the US imperialist "special war" and are holding in check their large-scale local war.

THE resounding generalized offensives and uprisings of strategic significance in early Spring of Mau Than (1968) and the foiling by the North Viet Nam armed forces and people of the US war of destruction, have forced the US imperialists to unconditionally cease the bombing and destruction of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and brought them to the four-party conference on Viet Nam. Obviously, in face of the determination and dauntless resistance of the Vietnamese people for independence and freedom, the US imperialists, in spite of their big military and economic potentials, have met with successive setbacks in all their war plans.

US President Nixon came to power at a time when the US aggressive war in Viet Nam had failed evidently and irremediably. But with its extremely bellicose and stubborn nature and wild calculations, the Nixon administration has been endeavouring to prolong the aggressive war in South Viet Nam by the "Vietnamization of the war" plan, in an attempt to gain a "position of strength" right in its losing posture, and impose on the South Vietnamese people a solution of their own choice.

The "Nixon doctrine" concerning Asia is a wicked policy of using Vietnamese to fight Vietnamese, Indochinese to fight Indochinese, Asians to fight Asians, in service of the US plan for neo-colonialist domination. This reactionary and outmoded policy has sustained stinging setbacks at the hands of the co-ordinated and unyielding fight of the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, and is threatened by fiasco. In South Viet Nam, the US-Saigon "pacification" program, main strategic measure of the "Vietnamization" plan, has been shattered by big chunks. On the battlefields of Highway 9 - Southern Laos, Northeastern Cambodia, Snuol and elsewhere throughout Indochina, the American and Saigon troops and the other satellite troops of the US have been beaten black and blue. The Saigon administration headed by the warmonger Nguyen Van Thieu is torn by internal strife, and is decaying and seriously isolated. The economic, political and social situation in the USA is heading for an ever more serious crisis under the impact of the prolonged Viet Nam war. The "Vietnamization" plan and the "Nixon doctrine" in Indochina have been inflicted a very grievous reverse. Together with the peace-loving people in the world, the American people and many concerned persons in the US political circles are urging Nixon to stop the aggressive war in Viet Nam, pull out speedily and totally the US troops, scrap the war-like client administration of Nguyen Van Thieu and leave the Vietnamese people to settle the affairs of Viet Nam themselves.

THE July 1st seven-point peace initiative of the PRG of the RSVN aimed at resolving the South Viet Nam problem on the basis of the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights has opened for the Nixon administration an honourable way out. That is the very reason why it has enlisted warm welcome, approval and support from the peace- and justice-loving governments and people in the world and the American people. However, the Nixon administration has been deliberatedly trying to avoid responding to the overture. While clinging to the illusory hope of gaining a position of strength, the Nixon administration and its agents have been intensifying the "pacification" program, drafting more youths into the Saigon army, "upgrading" the para-military forces into the regular troops and multiplying terror operations and massacres against the South Vietnamese people. In the towns, they have been savagely repressing and terrorizing the people's movement against fraudulent elections and for the removal of Nguyen Van Thieu and for economic and democratic rights. In Cambodia and Laos, they have been making intensive efforts to consolidate their client armies and administrations, mounting one large-scale operation after another to encroach on the liberated areas controlled by the patriotic forces. With regard to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the US has continued bombing and shelling a number of heavily populated areas. On the other hand, the Nixon administration has been pushing up diplomatic activities in an attempt to pressure the South Vietnamese people into accepting a solution favourable to the US.

However, no brutal manœuvre, no machiavellian scheme of the Nixon administration can shake the iron-like resolve of the Vietnamese people, the South Vietnamese people, or turn back the wheel of history. The time when imperialism could rule the roost and bully other peoples has gone for ever. The present era is the era when the peoples have risen up to take their destiny into their own hands, when a nation, though small, but provided with a judicious line and united and determined to fight and to win to recover independence and freedom, is able to confront any imperialist aggressor including the imperialist ringleader.

THE South Vietnamese people, standing shoulder to shoulder with their fellow-countrymen all over the country, enjoying great support and assistance from their brothers and friends throughout the world, have worsted the Japanese fascists and the French colonialists assisted by the US imperialists, and are defeating the US imperialist aggressors. They are well aware of the latter's aggressive, obdurate and bellicose nature and know well that their force, though enormous, is not limitless and know even better that the inexhaustible capabilities of a people's war brought to a high level. The US imperialist aggressors are the vanquished and the South Viet Nam people are the victor. The South Viet Nam people's mind is set on this sacred goal: an independent, peaceful, neutral and democratic South Viet Nam and the ultimate peaceful reunification of the Fatherland.

The Vietnamese people are masters of their own fate. The Viet Nam issue is one between the US imperialist aggressors and the Vietnamese people who resist them. The US must stop its aggressive war, withdraw totally and unconditionally its troops from South Viet Nam, renounce the Nguyen Van Thieu quisling administration, really respect the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the right to self-determination of the Vietnamese people.

"Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom." Acting upon this teaching of venerated President Ho Chi Minh, the South Vietnamese people are resolved, side by side with their fellow-countrymen across the nation and with the brother peoples of Laos and Cambodia, enhance their sense of purpose and their vigilance, persist in, and impel, the fight against the US aggressors till total victory.

The South Vietnamese people have peace at heart but this must be peace in independence and freedom.

They are resolved to accomplish to the full their sacred obligations of defeating the US imperialist aggressors, liberating the South, defending the North, achieving the ultimate peaceful reunification of the Fatherland, as a worthy contribution to the struggle of the world's peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

As long as the Nixon administration stubbornly and perfidiously pursues its aggressive war against South Viet Nam, it will invite heavier setbacks and will certainly meet with complete failure.

The Vietnamese people will surely win.

SOUTH VIET NAM

July 22, 1971

In the first six months of 1971 :

QUANG TRI — THUA THIEN

People and Armed Forces' Big Victories

IN the first six months of 1971, together with the people and armed forces throughout South Viet Nam, those in Tri-Thien-Hue kept the battle initiative firm in their hands with continuous offensives on the enemy and destroyed an important part of their manpower and war materials.

On the **Highway No 9 front,** immediately after the start of the enemy operation codenamed Dewey Canyon II — later changed into "Lam Son 719" — with forces mustered in North Quang Tri for an enlargement of the war of aggression into Laos, the local people and armed forces struck deadly blows and coordinated their actions with the Lao people and armed forces to shipwreck this large-scale military adventure of Nixon's. In the course of this drive, the enemy losses grew in proportion to the amount of their troop strength and war materials. In 60 days of furious fighting (from January 30 to March 31) the North Quang Tri armed forces relentlessly assaulted the enemy on the Highway No 9 — Khe Sanh front, from Cua Viet and Dong Ha to Khe Sanh and Lao Bao. They blocked the river routes, cut off the highways, controlled the air ways, surrounded and attacked the US-puppets in their encampments and logistic bases.

While the Saigon troops badly mauled had to flee from Southern Laos, the murderous fire of the Liberation Armed Forces continued to pour on them at a quicker tempo. As was acknowledged by *AFP* on March 22 and 25, 1971, right at a moment when the Saigon troops were hard pressed in front and in both flanks, the US forces were attacked almost without let-up on the whole northern battlefront, from Khe Sanh to Quang Tri. In two months of unrelenting onslaughts, the North Quang Tri people and armed forces put out of action nearly 7,000 enemy troops, including 4,000 GIs, downed and destroyed on the ground 234 aircraft, wrecked 863 military vehicles including 236 tanks and armoured cars, sank and set on fire 43 transport vessels and patrol and combat launches, blew up 41 big logistic depots, containing millions of litres of gazoline and hundreds of thousands of tons of bombs and shells, foodstuffs and war equipment.

Following up their victory over the US-Saigon troops in Southern Laos, with devastating onsets on whole series of enemy posts on Highway No 9 and on their defence line north-west of Dong Ha and Quang Tri townships the North Quang Tri people and armed forces levelled many important positions. On the night of May 21, the Liberation Armed Forces stormed the US base at Con Tien (Charlie 2), exacting the heaviest US toll since the Khe Sanh siege in early 1968 (*UPI*, May 24, 1971).

In such dire straits, the US-quislings had to scrape troops from various units of Saigon Marine Brigades No 147 and No 369 as well as the ARVN Infantry Regiment No 2, which was still exhausted, for a defensive and disengaging operation codenamed "Velocity 810" aimed at protecting their defence line northwest of Dong Ha and Quang Tri. New feats of arms were then accomplished by the Liberation army units which wiped out or decimated tens of enemy battalions and companies at Dong Toan, Dong Che and Hill 544. At the Hill 544 sector (artillery base Fuller) the liberation armymen held their ground and gave a splendid performance : the enemy in their solid fortifications were now surrounded, now attacked either frontally or by surprise, and both rescuing infantry columns and aircraft were knocked out, with heavy losses inflicted on all the three battalions of Saigon main force Regiment No 2.

Thus in the past six months, the North Quang Tri people and armed forces have scored very big gains, knocked out and captured nearly 11,700 enemy troops, including 5,100 GIs, written off the muster-roll two enemy main force battalions and seven companies (including 4 US companies), heavily decimated 9 other main force battalions and several other US-Saigon sections. They downed or destroyed on the ground 374 aircraft of various kinds, destroyed more than 1,050 military vehicles including 397 tanks and armoured cars, 118 guns of various calibres, burnt down 53 depots containing hundreds of thousands of tons of bombs and shells, 32 fuel depots with millions of litres of gazoline, and 500 tons of other war material, sank 88 transport vessels and patrol and combat ships, set aflame and damaged 4 others, blew up 4 bridges, many administrative offices of the quislings and hundreds of blockhouses, 6 radar emplacements and nearly 60 soldiers' billets.

In **the lowlands of Tri-Thien-Hue,** the guerilla movement made new headway. The US-Saigon commanding bases, logistic sectors and coercive systems of "pacification" programs, from the peripheral zone to the coastal areas, were under constant attack from the guerillas and regional troops

which laid a permanent siege. Many important posts along Highways No 1 and No 9 subjected to harassment by the guerillas and regional troops sustained heavy losses. Many sections and companies of the "bao an" (security) and "dan ve" (popular defence) formation were either annihilated or disbanded.

On the strategic Highways No 1 and No 9 and the Hue. Da Nang railway, the PLAF combined their annihilating actions on US-Saigon posts with bridge-blowing, road-cutting actions. They intercepted enemy convoys and trains of troops and supplies, and disrupted communication lines by stretches tens of kilometers long, wiped out thousands of enemy troops and destroyed a huge amount of matériel. On the railway trunk-line war from Phu Loc to the Hai Van Pass alone, the Phu Loc district people and armed forces in their ambushes overturned 27 enemy military trains comprising 28 locomotives and 130 carriages transporting troops, weapons and foodstuffs. While the enemy were busy with their aggression against Southern Laos, the liberation armed forces got control of that trunk-line, reduced all US-Saigon military traffic to a standstill for many days running, derailed 11 military trains totalling 51 locomotives and carriages.

The guerillas provided an effective help to the population who rose up, broke the enemy apparatus of coercion and regained control. In many areas, the popular movement was so high that all enemy activities were paralysed and their troops had to fall back into the defensive in their bases. Strategic hamlets were dismantled by big chunks in the Tri-Thien lowlands. Guerilla warfare at its high peak contributed to the heavy losses to the enemy in terms of troop strength and war means.

The new gains of the Tri-Thien-Hue people and armed forces gave rise to a new offensive posture in which annihilation of enemy strength was coupled with assistance to the people in their uprisings to eliminate cruel thugs, do away with the oppressive machinery and wrest back their right as masters in many areas. Successes were scored in all the three categories of region : rural areas, cities and mountains. 7,200 enemy troops including 1,700 GIs were put out of action ; 3 puppet regiment and battalion CPs blotted out ; 20 companies and 18 sections (including one US company and 2 US sections) annihilated ; 1 battalion, 12 companies and 3 sections (including 3 US companies) heavily depleted. The liberation armed forces grounded and destroyed 134 aircraft, 239 military vehicles including 70 tanks and armoured cars, 36 guns and heavy mortars, 8 logistic depots, overturned 17 military trains, captured hundreds of guns and a big haul of war materials.

Enemy ranks were in great disarray as a result of those serious setbacks on the Tri-Thien-Hue battlefront. In Tri-Thien, desertions were growing among Saigon troops. Not a few companies and sections opposed marching orders in "pacification" and "mopping-up" actions.

In many localities, "people's self-defence" organizations set up by the enemy fought against concentration of their members ; they returned their weapons to their commanders, refused to go on patrol, deserted or crossed over to the people's side.

According to still incomplete figures, in the first six months of 1971 the Tri-Thien-Hue people and armed forces wiped out and captured nearly **19,300** enemy troops, including **6,809** GIs, killed **14** company or field officers and captured **56** others, wrote off the muster-roll or heavily decimated **12** battalions, **40** companies, **23** sections and a number of "pacification" teams (the number of units included **7** US companies and **4** US sections). The PLAF knocked down or destroyed **508** aircraft, more than **1,290** military vehicles including **467** tanks and armoured cars, **175** guns and heavy mortars, flattened **93** ammo depots, fuel depots and **500** tons of war material, sent to the bottom **88** transport vessels, and patrol and combat boats, and set aflame **4** others.

They levelled dozens of enemy bases and many administrative offices of puppet village authorities, blew up quite a number of bridges, **120** blockhouses and **6** radar stations, seized thousands of guns, hundreds of tons of ammunition and other war equipment.

Such accomplishments marked a new step forward of the heroic PLAF which enjoyed wholehearted assistance from the people. They reflected the high level of fighting technique of the liberation army, its combat efficiency and unquestioned courage.

Through grim battles in which all forms of political and military actions were combined, the Tri-Thien-Hue people and armed forces made a worthy contribution to the foiling of US-Saigon reckless war schemes and to the emergence of a new situation on the battlefront, aggravating the enemy's perplexity and passiveness.

THANH HONG

guerilla warfare further stepped up against "pacification"

ONE of the big achievements of strategic significance of the South Viet Nam army and people in the first half of 1971 was the remarkable progress made by guerilla warfare against "pacification" in the hilly areas, the plains and urban centres, especially in the populated rural areas, the periphery of the towns and along strategic communications lines.

Developed in a right direction, guerilla warfare was greatly effective in foiling gradually the enemy's "pacification" scheme to control all South Viet Nam countryside.

1 — Guerilla warfare, mainstay of popular uprisings against enemy's grip and for power.

By hitting at the "pacification" propping forces, over the last six months, guerilla warfare has greatly helped the people dismantle "strategic hamlets" and concentration camps, free themselves from the enemy grip, regain mastery, wage political actions, carry out persuasion work among enemy troops and return to their native villages.

In three months, over 10,000 wicked thugs at grass-roots level in Nam Bo and South Trung Bo were wiped out. In the past six months, nearly 23,000 others, mostly "pacification" agents were disposed of by the guerillas and armed militia in Central Trung Bo who helped millions of people rise up and destroy all the "strategic hamlets" in the region.

In deep incursions, the guerillas punished Saigon officials, policemen, spies who remained in the "strategic hamlets," concentration camps and military posts built deep in the areas regarded by the enemy as completely "pacified."

On June 29, after 15 minutes' combat, the guerillas and regional troops of Cu Chi district, Gia Dinh province, erased the police station in the Ba Ri - Tan Qui concentration area, knocking out virtually all the policemen.

As armed propaganda units, the U Minh guerillas roused the inmates of about one hundred "strategic hamlets" to action and to do short work of refractory bravados, which made it possible for the inhabitants to prevent about one hundred youths from being drafted into the army, and for tens of thousands of families to leave their concentration camps for their native places.

In the flush of their successes, assisted by the locals, the PLAF in Central Trung Bo made daring attacks : they did execution among ruffians even in the daytime, in "strategic hamlets," near military posts, in military sectors, in the towns and cities lying between Da Nang and Cam Ranh, from the coastal areas to the Western High Plateaux. In one night alone, they swept away all the "pacification" agents in the district capitals of Phu Nhon (Darlac) and Duc Duc (Quang Da) and demolished a series of "strategic hamlets" and concentration camps in the region.

Armed self-defence units were also active in the cities of Saigon, Da Nang, Dalat, Hue, Qui Nhon. In Saigon, the policemen and security agents were shot dead even in Tran Quoc Toan and Nguyen Cu Trinh streets and at Bach Dang landing stage.

Since early this year, together with the guerillas and regional troops around Da Nang, the city armed self-defence men have inflicted over 2,000 casualties on the enemy.

2 — Guerilla warfare foils all "pacification" operations and encroachments and erodes the "pacification" support system.

The first step taken by the US and quislings in their "pacification" program is to occupy the land and take control over the inhabitants. However, in the past six months, wherever they deployed big forces and carried out prolonged operations, they were violently fought back with heavy losses. In the long campaign against the U Minh jungle since February 1970, the Saigon 21st Division and the 44th Rangers Battalions-Group took nearly 5,000 casualties at the hands of the guerillas in Rach Gia and Ca Mau provinces.

In Ben Tre province, two battalions of regular troops and a dozen of "security" companies struck hard at many villages in Mo Cay and Giong Trom districts, but lost nearly 5,000 men in two months while the "pacification" plan was foiled by the guerillas.

The tactics of land occupation by erecting military posts was frustrated by the guerillas who wiped out whole "security" and "civil guard" units and Saigon emissaries and hired killers who had taken refuge in military posts. Parallel with military operations, our people performed persuasion work among the adverse troops : in the past six months many of the latter refused to budge or deserted the Saigon army. Meanwhile, in Binh Dinh province, a "pacification" key area, the enemy had to evacuate 80 enemy posts. According to the latest figures, in the period under review the guerillas and inhabitants in Western Nam Bo encircled 1,600 posts, overran 1,070 others, knocked out 12,000 Saigon troops, helped 150,000 people tear down 1,200 "strategic hamlets" and concentration camps, liquidated 1,000 local tyrants, won over 2,300 others, gained control of 220 hamlets and completely liberated a dozen others.

3 — Big strides of the people's guerilla warfare against "pacification."

The inhabitants and guerillas of My Tho — a province in the Mekong Delta known for its stubborn struggle against "pacification" — are resolved to "make the enemy pay for their houses pulled down and their fruit-trees felled." This is also the purpose of the South Vietnamese people resisting "pacification."

Resolute to defend their homes and protect their lives, the South Viet Nam people and guerillas are joining hands in thwarting "pacification" with rudimentary or home-made weapons. Of the 10,000 casualties visited on the enemy in the first three months of 1971, 40 per cent were caused by these arms. With these, booby traps and spike-pits in May the guerilla and people in West Nam Bo killed 3,500 enemy men. In Cu Chi and Trang Bang districts, north of Gia Dinh, the guerillas, using home-made mines, put out of commission 200 military lorries and bulldozers sent in to level the ground and destroy gardens...

With mine-fields, the guerillas in Tam Ky district, Quang Nam province, knocked out 60 enemy troops and badly mauled a platoon in the Tron concentration camp. By means of home-made mines, our people turn every tuft of grass and every bush of trees into a grave for the adversary and roads, waterways and landing places into holocausts for the enemy.

Most remarkably, in the first three months of 1971, the Tri-Thien guerillas downed hundreds of enemy aircraft, to become the standard-bearers of this drive in South Viet Nam. Among their exploits was the shooting down of the plane carrying the staff of the Saigon "First Army Corps." At Trang Lon (Tay Ninh province), the guerillas grounded the helicopter with on board two-star General Do Cao Tri and his staff.

The great successes obtained by the guerillas in the failure of the "pacification" plan at a time when the enemy was exerting their most strenuous efforts ; at the same time they have created favourable conditions for the extensive development of guerilla warfare against "pacification" in the months to come.

T. B.

Photo above :

PLAF's attack in support of the population rising up to level "pacification hamlets" at An Tuc village *(Chau Doc province)*

CAMBODIA

Victories of Strategic Significance

ACCORDING to initial statistics released by AKI (Agence Khmere d'Information), in the 1970-1971 dry season (October 1970 — June 1971), the patriotic armed forces and people of Cambodia killed, wounded or captured **75,000** *enemy troops including* **28,500** *Saigon puppet troops.*

In terms of units they wiped out **3** *regimental or multi-battalion unit headquarters,* **32** *battalions of the Phnom Penh puppet army,* **1** *multi-battalion unit,* **1** *armour regiment and* **2** *multi-battalion unit headquarters,* **9** *infantry battalions and* **6** *armour squadrons of the Saigon puppet army.*

They heavily trounced 2 operational headquarters, 3 brigade or regiment headquarters and 42 battalions of the Phnom Penh army, 4 multi-battalion units, 17 battalions and 9 armour squadrons of the Saigon puppet army.

Thus, in eight months, the Cambodian patriots put out of action nearly one-fourth of the enemy's live force, wiping out or decimating more than one-fifth of the battalions of the Phnom Penh army, mostly of the main force army and strategic reserve.

In terms of war materials, the Cambodian liberation forces and people destroyed **2,700** *military vehicles including* **980** *tanks and armoured cars,* **300** *artillery pieces,* **90** *logistic storages containing some* **10,000** *tons of ammunition and ten million litres of gasoline, shot down or destroyed on the ground* **490** *war planes, sank* **225** *war vessels or cargo ships, and seized or wrecked* **10,000** *weapons.*

In the 1970 - 1971 dry season Cambodian liberation armed forces scored far-reaching successes. *AKI* says:

In September 1970 the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak - Son Ngoc Thanh clique launched Operation Chenla Kank Tnlok I, II, the biggest thus far, involving 50 battalions of their crack troops. The operation ended in complete fiasco.

Two months later, the liberation forces stormed key positions on Route 6 and Route 7 where the enemy incurred heavy losses.

Also in November they started an offensive in south-western Cambodia against the adverse defence system along strategic Route 4. In this campaign which lasted until January 1971, the patriotic forces captured important positions such as the munitions factory, the hydro-electric station, a dam and the Pich Nil Pass. They inflicted serious reverses on Phnom Penh and Saigon reinforcements, totally cut off the traffic on Route 4, the sole supply artery between Port Sihanoukville and Phnom Penh.

Land communications having been put out of commission, the enemy strove to use waterways but in vain. In January this year alone, the Cambodian PLAF sank or damaged 50 war craft on the Mekong River.

Their forceful onslaughts against military targets in Phnom Penh and the neighbourhood such as the Pochentong airport, another one in the Olympic Stadium, the river base, the US embassy and the HQ of the US military mission, caused severe losses to the adversary.

In the action against the Pochentong airport and the ammunition depot at the Olympic Stadium, the PLAF destroyed almost 100 aircraft, or virtually all of the Phnom Penh air force, some hundred large-caliber guns and mortars, several thousand tommy-guns and thousands of tons of munitions which had just been supplied by the US.

Operation *January 1971 Complete Victory* by 20,000 Saigon troops (the equivalent of the troop strength fielded in Southern Laos early this year) with strong US air and artillery support in order to wrest back liberated northeastern Cambodia, met with a shattering defeat as the previous operations. Particularly at Snuol, the PLAF wiped all Saigon invading forces out of the area.

The patriotic forces undertook annihilation and attrition actions, immobilizing sizeable enemy troops throughout the country—along Route 5, at Kompong Chnang, Pursat, Battambang, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, Kohkong, Kampot, Takeo, Kandal, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kompong Cham and areas along the Mekong's left bank.

With the aforesaid major successes, *AKI* observes, the Cambodian people and their liberation armed forces have in the main frustrated the dark designs and vicious plans of the United States and its lackeys.

The liberated zone has been defended, strengthened and even expanded. The revolutionary forces have been consolidated and developed with every passing week.

The adversary has been driven to a defensive posture and forced into isolation and a blind alley, particularly in Phnom Penh.

Morally, organizationally and in combat the Phnom Penh puppet army is rapidly downgrading and has proved ineffectual in both offensive and defensive activities.

Military setbacks have also worsened the already critical situation of US imperialism and its lackeys.

The enemy has been unable to realize his plan of impressing the youth and herding the population into "strategic hamlets." He is politically isolated at home and abroad. The US henchmen's inner antagonisms have been exacerbating. Their administration is impotent at the central level and paralysed at the village echelon. The areas still controlled by it have been shrinking continuously.

Those setbacks have generated a serious economic crisis for the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak - Son Ngoc Thanh clique of traitors. Indeed, economy, wholly dependent upon American imperialism, has grown more and more instable owing to the decrease of agricultural production, the decadence of small industry, the non-existence of importations, and the skyrocketing prices (from 250 to 300%) of rice and foodstuffs. Speculation and unemployment has become more acute.

In the flush of their brillant victories in the 1970 - 71 dry season, *AKI* concludes, the Khmer people and their liberation armed forces will surely won their final, complete victory. The US imperialists will be driven out of Cambodia and the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak - Son Ngoc Thanh clique of traitors overthrown.

The Old Lady of the Cemetery

I met her at the An Thoi cemetery,
Tending delicately the flowers near the graves,
Among the rows of chrysanthemums,
Her hair flowing in the wind which made the petals quiver.

***

Where she was sitting there had been a post
With hills of bodies shot or stabbed by the foe.
Night after night with the hamlet's people,
She used to steal in and bring out the dead to their cells

***

These mounds stealthily heaped
Without headstones and without flowers
Were now her village and her home
Where heroes slept amidst whiffs of incense.

***

No enemy soldiery was any longer there,
The sky was limitless over seas of gold rice.
She was sitting amidst gorgeous blossoms
In the graveyard glowing with vernal green.

***

Your headstones were all in her heart,
Liberation men's next to national salvation guards',
Oh you, fallen braves dreaming your last dream,
In flawless lines like living fighters.

***

Many a time, she related, jets had roared in,
And showered bombs on the place,
Anh she had, with the hamlet's people
Put out searing napalm fires.

***

In this afternoon's light, it looked glorious
With its tumuli bathed in liquid gold,
Its flowers fearless of iron and lead,
Diffusing their fragrance up to the blue.

***

You've grown there flowers or your heart, dear old mother?

LE ANH XUAN

In Havana: Mme Hernandez, President of the Cuban Committee for Solidarity with Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos, a vet of Moncada, calling on the Cuban people to increase aid to the Indochinese people's struggle

THE JULY 26 SPIRIT WILL SHINE FOR EVER!

ON July 26, 1953, the first shots of the Cuban revolution were fired at the Moncada garrison of the Batista dictatorial clique, lackeys of the US imperialists.

These were the gun reports which roused the Cuban people to action for national salvation and at the same time the clarion call heralding a revolutionary upsurge leading to the nation-wide insurrection and the January 1, 1959 brilliant victory of the Cuban patriots led by Fidel Castro.

18 years have elapsed. Cuba, formerly an obscure colony, has become an independent and free country, standing proudly in the Western Hemisphere, face to face with its enemy.

From a backward farming country with a monoculture Cuba has become a country with a diversified agriculture and a highly developed industry. Sugar output reached a peak of 8.5 million tons in 1970. Hundreds of thermo-electric plants are producing nearly 1 million kw. Each year, 7 million tons of cement are turned out. Shipbuilding, ore-extraction, animal husbandry, farming... have been advancing vigorously while education and health achievements have far outstripped other Latin American countries.

Cuba has recently reaped its 1971 sugar harvest: 6 million tons with the highest glucose content so far.

Along with the fast economic construction, the Cuban armed forces have grown from a few combatants into a powerful force ready to defend the Fatherland. This force is daily strengthening and developing next door to the North American imperialist colossus. It has dealt the Americans stunning blows, foiled many of their aggressive schemes and repeatedly thwarted all their plans of intrusion and sabotage aimed at isolating and liquidating the Cuban revolution.

The statement of the Latin American Communist Parties November 1969 clearly pointed out: "Cuba's achievements in socialist construction and consolidation of national defence have not only shaken the domination of North American imperialism but also unequivocally proved that [Cuban] revolution is capable of defeating this [American] powerful enemy."

Glory to Cuba which has become the standard-bearer of the revolutionary movement in the Western Hemisphere, heralded by the first revolutionary shots at Moncada.

The revolutionary spirit of July 26 "is striking deep roots throughout the Latin American continent." (Statement of the Latin American Communist Parties — 1969). This spirit is being upheld in Cuba, turning this island of freedom into a glowing beacon, a shining mirror of the national liberation movement, and a solid outpost of the socialist camp in the Western Hemisphere.

The South Vietnamese people, comrades-in-arms of the Cuban people against a common enemy, jubilantly hail these great and all-sided gains of the fraternal Cuban people as their own. The South Vietnamese people are also aware that each victory they win is a great joy for their Cuban friends. Recently, in Havana, on the 10th anniversary of the Hiron exploit, Fidel Castro delivered a speech, once again pledging the Cuban people's resolute and unstinted support to the patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people against US aggression. He warmly praised the great military feats of the three Indochinese peoples and commented on the present lamentable predicament of the US imperialists in these terms: "Now, every day, the Vietnamese people continue to record new exploits... Driven into a corner by this dismal setbacks in Indochina, Nixon is hopelessly seeking a way out in the international arena, but that is tantamount "to draw fire upon himself." As President Osvaldo Dorticos has said, the Cuban people daily "associate all their production and combat activities with the struggle of the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples to defeat the US imperialist aggressors." This militant solidarity is the noble expression of a staunch revolutionary spirit, a lofty illustration of the July 26 revolutionary spirit of the Cuban people in the effort against the common enemy.

On the 18th anniversary of the Cuban armed insurrection, the South Vietnamese people and liberation armed forces convey to the fraternal Cuban people and armed forces their heartfelt thanks and warmest greetings.

They are determined to persevere in, and push up, their fighting, and together with the Cuban people defeat the US imperialist aggressors — the common enemy of the Vietnamese, Cuban and world people.

May the Cuban people record many greater successes in defending their fatherland and building a prosperous country!

HAIL THE UAR PEOPLE'S DAY OF GLORY!

THE date of July 23, 1952 marked a historic turning point of great significance in the struggle of the Egyptian people against the British colonialists and their agents, the native dictators, for independence and freedom. It was the founding day of the United Arab Republic.

This decisive victory of the UAR people has had a strong impact on the Middle East situation and given a great impulse to the national liberation movement in the area.

Over the last nineteen years, true to her policy of active neutralism, the UAR has been incessantly opposing imperialism and neo-colonialism headed by the US imperialists. She has identified herself with the national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Together with other Arab countries, she has been carrying out a resolute fight against the Israeli aggressors, henchmen of US imperialism, in an effort to recover the Arab territories illegally occupied by Israel, and to liberate Palestine.

US imperialism and its confederates have been resorting to every crafty manoeuvre. On the one hand, they have endeavoured to help their reactionary agents in Israel and Jordan put into effect the so-called Nixon doctrine of "balance of forces" in the Middle East; on the other hand, they have put forth various deceptive "plans." But the Arab peoples have seen clearer than anyone else that all these actions are aimed at countering the national liberation movement, driving a wedge between the Arab countries and legalizing Israeli occupation of Arab territories. All this has been intended to help maintain and defend US strategic positions and oil interests in the Middle East. The UAR people have consequently been constantly on the alert, strengthening their defence forces, ready to join actions with the people of other Arab countries and foil all military adventures of the US imperialists and their lackeys.

In national construction, the UAR people have, over the last nineteen years, scored remarkable successes. In industry, the output of oil and, in agriculture, that of cotton both reached record figures in the last year of the 2nd five-year plan. With this incentive, the UAR people have hopefully embarked on the 3rd five-year plan (1970-1975).

THE South Vietnamese and the UAR peoples have been, for long years, close comrades-in-arms in the common fight against the US imperialist aggressors and their valets. In their national liberation drive the South Vietnamese have always benefited from the most valuable support of their brothers—the UAR people. In October 1966, a permanent mission of the South Viet Nam NFL was officially installed in Cairo. After the formation of the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government, it was raised to a Diplomatic Mission of the PRG and later on to an Embassy. The UAR government and people have welcomed the 10-point overall solution of the South Viet Nam NFL and PRG as a sound basis for the peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam issue.

More recently, the 7-point peace initiative of the RSVN PRG has had a warm reception from the UAR. In an interview with RSVN Ambassador Truong Binh, Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmed Riad said: "Our two peoples have entertained longstanding relations of friendship. We have, since the very start, associated ourselves with and been following, your heroic struggle. We regard the RSVN PRG seven-point solution as both sensible and reasonable, likely to contribute to the ending of the US war of aggression in Viet Nam and help restore genuine independence and freedom to the South Vietnamese people."

Right on the evening of July 1, Radio-Cairo broadcast the new peace initiative and urged the US to study it and respond in all earnestness to it. For several consecutive days, UAR newspapers carried articles praising and supporting the peace move.

The South Vietnamese people are gratified by the achievements registered by the UAR people in the last 19 years and the strengthening of the friendly relations and militant solidarity between the Republic of South Viet Nam and the United Arab Republic.

We wish to express our sincere thanks for the inestimable support shown by the UAR government and people to the South Vietnamese people's legitimate struggle for national salvation.

On this memorable day of the UAR people, the South Vietnamese people once again affirm their full support to the righteous endeavour of the UAR and other Arab peoples to reconquer the territories illegally occupied by Israel and to liberate Palestine. We wish ever brilliant successes to the UAR people in the defence of their national independence and of the gains of their national construction.

in brief * in brief * in brief

In the **USSR**, on the evening of July 20, Moscovites held an impressive meeting to open a "Month of Soviet friendship and solidarity with the Vietnamese People Fighting US Aggressors." Many Party and State leaders attended the gathering.

A "Month of Solidarity with the Vietnamese People Fighting against the US Imperialists" (July 20 — August 20) is being ebulliently observed in the Lao liberated zone to strengthen the militant solidarity between the two peoples determined to completely defeat the US aggression.

In **Algeria**, the National Liberation Front is staging throughout the country a "Week of Solidarity with the Vietnamese People." The Algerian Peace Committee has called on peace organizations the world over to step up their support to the seven-point initiative of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the South Viet Nam Republic.

In **Chile**, the press and the TV have been dealing with the glorious resistance of the Vietnamese people against French colonialism, and the Chilean people have been displaying in multiple forms their solidarity with the current patriotic struggle of the Indochinese peoples against US aggression.

In **Japan**, the people in big cities (Tokyo, Kyoto...) have eagerly participated in talks, demonstrations, lantern processions, collections of money and medicines for the same beneficiaries. On July 20, a delegation of 1,700 well-known scientific workers in Japan went to the US Embassy in Tokyo and handed in a petition urging Nixon to immediately end the US aggressive war against Viet Nam.

In **France**, on July 20, tens of thousands of Parisians turned out in the streets to protest against the US prolonging the aggressive war in Indochina. The demonstrators who included the leaders of 42 political organizations in France, carried many flags and posters, and shouted such slogans as "Nixon assasin", "US hands off Indochina" "Support the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples until total victory."

A delegation of the World Peace Council and peace movements in France, Britain, West Germany, Spain... came to Paris and met Vietnamese delegates to express their solidarity with the Vietnamese people and affirm the widespread support in these countries to the peace initiative by the Prosivisonal Revolutionary Government of the South Viet Nam Republic.

More Universal Support for PRG New Peace Initiative

PEOPLE throughout the world continued to accord a hearty welcome to the 7-point peace proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

The Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Guinea, United Arab Republic and Yugoslav Federal Republic, and the General Secretary of the Mali Foreign Ministry fully endorsed it as a "flexible and timely initiative" and "a constructive basis for a negotiated peaceful solution of the Viet Nam issue."

In the **United States**, many senators gave it careful consideration. Senator **Frank Moss** held that it would create a "turning point for peace." Senator **Edward Kennedy** expressed his concern about the US government's dilatory tactics and failure to respond to it. Former Senator **Ernest Gruening** pointed out that to help end this war, the anti-war movement in the US must be kept up.

In **Great Britain**, many British, Australian, Canadian and Finnish MPs signed a petition for immediate and total US troop pullout from Indochina. British MPs **Frank Allaun** and **John Meldelson** will go to the US next September to hand it to the US Congress.

In **Belgium**, the group of communist MPs sent a letter urging the Belgian Foreign Ministry to demand that the US rapidly end the Viet Nam war on the basis of the PRG peace offer.

In **Denmark**, the **Committee for Solidarity with Viet Nam** has been staging since July 2 multifarous actions in support of the said peace proposal, such as sit-ins in front of the US Embassy, statements of support, distributing millions of copies of the PRG 7-point statement in English and Danish to the local population and foreign visitors, scattering leaflets and sticking up drawings and posters in many parts of Copenhagen, and holding broad discussions among the masses. On July 16, thousands of Danes turned out into the streets of the capital city, holding high such streamers as "*US out of Viet Nam in 1971*", "*End of US Support for the War-like Nguyen Van Thieu Ruling Clique*", "*Support for the National Union Government Without Thieu*", "*Full Support for the PRG 7-point Offer*"...

In **Chile**, a huge meeting was jointly called on the night of July 13 by the **Chilean Committee for Solidarity with Viet Nam, the Chile-Viet Nam Culture and Friendship Institute, the Chilean Peace Movement.** Many delegates took the floor, warmly praising the Vietnamese people's indomitable fighting spirit and patriotic war of resistance for independence and freedom, and pledging the Chilean people's support for the PRG gesture of goodwill. Madame **Maria Maluenda**, Secretary General of the Chilean Committee for Solidarity with Viet Nam and a world-famed scientist, stressed: "The Vietnamese people are living very far from us, but they are also quite near to us because their fight has given us and the world an example and a lesson on how a people, though with few and rudimentary means but with a tremendous determination can cope with a powerful enemy"...

In **Cuba**, opening a drive in solidarity with the Indochinese people on the occasion of July 20, the **Committee for Solidarity with Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos** and the **Cuban Supreme Court** on July 15 held a conference on the "Geneva Agreements in the light of the present documents" and the PRG overture. The conference, attended by law professors and officials of the diplomatic and legal services and delegates of Solidarity Committees in various districts of Havana, extolled the peace proposal as a thorough expression of the principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements, a logical and reasonable solution to solve the problems arising out of the US imperialists' criminal aggression.

For their part, several national or mass organizations in various countries, such as **Laos, Japan, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Britain, France, Algeria...** have issued statements and sent letters or messages to the NFL Central Committee, the RSVN PRG and Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, voicing full support for the 7 points. Especially on July 16, a deputation from Florence (Italy) met the PRG Foreign Minister in Paris and reiterated the Italian people's solidarity and friendship with, and hearty support for, her plan.

The PRG 7-point proposal now still remains a burning topic in the world press. The Burmese paper **Outlook** criticized on July 15 the Nixon administration's renewed equivocation that there existed "unacceptable points," and warned Nixon of the Viet Nam war's great effects on the change of administrations in the US, and recalled that Johnson had had to leave the White House because of his inept handling of that war.

The Guinean and Cape Verde Peoples' Cause Will Certainly Triumph

FOLLOWING up their military feats in the last 3 months of 1970 which resulted in nearly 300 Portuguese colonialist troops wiped out, about 50 military vehicles destroyed, dozens of war vessels sunk, tens of strongly defended adverse bases in East, South and North Guinea overrun and many barracks levelled, the Guinean and Cape Verde patriotic forces launched in the first 4 months of this year 270 attacks on the Portuguese colonialist troops, killing 470 of them and wounding hundreds of others, wrecking 5 aircraft and 57 military vehicles, sending to the bottom 19 combat launches and seizing a big haul of arms and ammunition. (Communique of the PAIGC on May 14, 1971).

These gains marked the quick growth of the Guinean and Cape Verde peoples through several years of a valiant and gruelling struggle against the Portuguese colonialists' 5-century-old brutal domination and for independence and freedom.

On August 3 ten years ago, under the leadership of the PAIGC headed by Amilcal Cabral, the struggle switched over to a new stage: confronting the colonialists with arms. From South Guinea, it had quickly spread throughout the country. With the people's support, the Guinean and Cape Verde patriotic armed forces had been fighting and at the same time building their strength. From a small number of guerillas with rudimentary weapons, they have become a regular army with thousands of men equipped with modern arms captured from the enemy, besides the large guerilla units, and the longer they fight the stronger they are and the bigger their successes. Their activities have taken the form of sporadic ambushes, counter-raids, destruction of communication lines, and assaults on enemy posts and strong military positions. As a result, in recent years, some 35,000 Portuguese colonialist troops have been driven into a defensive posture. In the cities, the people's drive has continually been kept up. Many patriotic organizations have been founded, and demonstrations and strikes staged against the colonialist rule and for better living conditions.

In the liberated areas covering two-thirds of the territory, the people's power at various levels has been established to see to the people's welfare. Along with promoting agricultural production and developing handicrafts, the administration has also paid attention to opening schools, building hospitals and medical stations.

Alarmed and infuriated at the unceasing development of the Guinean and Cape Verde peoples' patriotic movement, the Portuguese colonialists, actively backed by the US imperialists and their followers in the NATO aggressive bloc, have stopped at no vicious and savage schemes and manoeuvres to repress and persecute patriots. They have mounted large-scale raiding operations, detained and murdered thousands of them. They have also used napalm and steel-pellet bombs to destroy peaceful villages and hamlets and massacre civilians including women and innocent children. But such barbarities have not been able to stamp out the Guinean and Cape Verde peoples' liberation movement because it is an illustration of the truth of the time so far substantiated by facts: In our time, if a people with a small territory and population are resolved to take up arms and fight for national independence and freedom and their right to self-determination, they are invincible.

The Guinean and Cape Verde peoples' legitimate struggle has been enjoying the sympathy and support of progressive mankind. Many international and regional conferences have voiced solidarity with them. Especially the International Conference for Support of the Portuguese Colonies held in Rome in June last year with the participation of delegates from 64 countries and representatives of 177 international and national organizations (including the RSVN delegate) issued a stern statement against the Portuguese colonialists' brutal repressive methods to maintain their colonialist rule in Guinea and Cape Verde, Angola, Mozambique, and against the US imperialists' and a number of the NATO member countries' help to the Portuguese colonialists.

Standing in the same frontline against imperialism, new and old colonialism headed by the US imperialists, the South Vietnamese people fully support the Guinean and Cape Verde peoples' just fight. They hail with gratification the successes of the Guinean and Cape Verde peoples' liberation movement as a valuable encouragement for their own fight against the US aggressors, for national salvation.

They firmly believe that with their solidarity and resolute struggle, the strong support of the African peoples and the progressives throughout the world, the Guinean and Cape Verde peoples will bring their national liberation cause to a glorious end.

DAI LIEN

SOUTH VIET NAM — CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION